



Stoke-on-Trent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



Overview

- 13th most deprived LA in England (out of 317) – 136,900 local people live in areas classified as being among the top 20% most deprived in England
- Life expectancy at birth for men and women has stalled, remaining below national averages. Also the percentage of life spent in good health is lower for both men and women
- The physical and mental health of local people is generally worse than the England average, and health inequalities exist
- The wider determinants of health are generally worse than the England average



Wider determinants

- 75.1% of average male life expectancy is spent in good health (2016-18) compared to 79.6% nationally
- On average women in the city spend 69.5% of their lives in good health, (2016-18) compared to 76.8% nationally
- The proportion of people (16-64) working has increased locally from 65.0% in 2013/14 to 69.0% in 2018/19 (although the national average is higher: 75.6%)
- The total number of jobs within the city continues to rise, reaching 135,000 in 2018
- The gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate continues to fall in the city and is now lower than the England average (66.1% vs 69.7%)



Best start in life

- Smoking during pregnancy is the lowest it has been locally – but remains above the national average (17.6% vs 10.6%)
- 9.1% of local babies had a low birthweight (below 2,500 grams) compared with 7.4% in England
- The infant mortality rate in the city is the second highest in the country
- Immunisation rates are higher than England – over 90% of children are vaccinated against the main diseases with the exception of MMR (2nd dose)
- At the end of Reception (4-5 years olds), two thirds (67%) of schoolchildren were ‘ready for school’, statistically lower than the England average of 71.8%
- 96.1% of Early Years providers in the city are rated Good or Outstanding by Ofsted



City of

Stoke-on-Trent

Developing well

- Referral rates for children in need have more than doubled since 2009/10 with a rate of 1,297 per 10,000 children in 2018/19
- The number of teenage conceptions in the city has fallen dramatically from 219 in 2012 to 118 in 2018 – a fall of 46%
- The rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm among children and young adults (10-24 years) in the city continue to increase, remaining higher than the national average (662.5 vs 444.0 per 100,000)
- The number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System has fallen from 208 in 2010 to 88 in 2018 – a fall of 58%
- The number of young people (16-17 years) not in education, employment or training remains lower than the England average (4.0% vs 5.5%)



Developing well, cont'd

- The Local Authority is currently developing a refreshed Children and Young People's Strategy. Amongst the priorities are:
 - Early years and school readiness;
 - Early help for families that are struggling;
 - Ensuring children with additional needs can fulfil their potential;
 - Educational improvement.
- The newly established Early Help and Prevention Partnership Board brings together statutory, voluntary and community sector partners to develop a collaborative early help offer that supports children and families at the earliest opportunity.
- As part of the new Early Help and Prevention Strategy, 0-19 services aim to develop a sustainable and comprehensive, integrated prevention and early help offer which addresses needs at the earliest opportunity to improve health, educational and social outcomes for children and young people.



Living well

- Deaths under 75 from cancer, circulatory disease generally continue to fall, but mortality rates remain above England
- In 2018/19 slightly less than two thirds of the city (65.4%) are classed as overweight or obese
- On average, over three people (3.4) die a week in the city from an alcohol-related problem.
- Smoking attributable mortality has fallen locally from 1,598 (2007-09) to 1,490 (2016-18). However the current mortality rate in Stoke-on-Trent remains significantly higher than England
- A higher proportion of adults have received an NHS Health Check compared with England (50.0% v 39.5%)
- 195 households were accepted as being homeless and in priority need in 2017/18, lower than the England average (1.8 v 2.4 per 1,000 households). Joint initiatives in the city have supported homeless people off the streets, such as specialist nurse, drug and alcohol, and mental health workers.



Ageing well

- The number of households experiencing fuel poverty continues to fall to just over 14,100 (12.4%) in 2018, down from 14.7% in 2017.
- Non-decency of council housing reduced from 8% to 6%, with investment focussed on thermal improvements and reducing fuel costs for those on low incomes.
- 66.6% of service users said their quality of life was good (similar to England)
- 70.8% of people (over 65) had received their flu jab, lower than the England average (72.0%)
- There was a higher rate of delayed transfers of care from hospital within the city compared with England (18.9 vs 10.3 per 100,000)
- Since 2015/16 the rate of excess winter deaths has increased by 190% recording a rate of 35.2; higher than the national average of 29.6



Recommendations

- The JSNA be used to inform the Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy
- The nationally validated data in JSNA be used as a key information source for all City Council plans and submissions, referenced alongside more timely local service data as appropriate
- Relevant sections of the JSNA be presented to each council OBM
- Reducing premature mortality from cancer, circulatory disease, and respiratory disease should remain an area of focus
- The JSNA continue to be used to prioritise deep dives, for example the recent 0-19 years and infant mortality reviews

